

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE SPRING MODES.  
Last Season's Fancies Are Retained, Supplemented by Many New Ones.

The spring dress is a composite work of art, retaining all of last season's fancies and supplementing them by many new ones.

The modes of this last spring of the nineteenth century present these familiar features:

- The princess dress.
- The polonaise.
- The overskirt and the tunic.
- The plaited skirt.
- The bolero and the Eton jacket.
- The box coat.
- The lavish use of lace, embroidery and fringe.

And the long, soft, pliable effect of nearly every gown.

The new end-of-the-century dresses, like the old beginning-of-the-century dresses, are flimsy and transparent. Fashion seems determined to round out the cycle in the manner in which it began.

The spring modes introduce tentatively these novelties:

Festooned draperies, looking perhaps toward panniers.

Little capes.

Mousquetaire cuffs, reaching to the elbows.

Sleeves wide below the elbows.

Accordion plaiting.

And an infinite number of small variations and modifications, like the combination of fine lawn with pique, the elevation of the stripe to a pedestal beside the plaid, the addition of director's scarfs to the spring wrap, a marked increase in the idyllic lashed upon the tuck, and many new and beautiful things in the details of ornaments and trimmings.

There is no talk about short skirts. The newest imported dresses are just as long in front and train as much in the back as they have all winter.

There is much discussion of fuller skirts, but the fullness is all about the feet in added flares and plaitings; so far as concerns the outline of the figure even greater stress than heretofore is laid upon fragile, rounded slenderness.

The newest model of the plaited skirt has two single box plaits on each side of a plain front and two double box plaits in the middle of the back, each plait narrow at the waist line and widening toward the hem.

The newest overskirts are fanciful and picturesque beyond description. Long, pointed overskirts are outlined with lace flowers or butterflies and caught high on one side by means of jewels or bits of coral. The washer-woman overdress is much used for thin dresses, and is looped with rosettes. The most novel overskirts appear on pompadour muslins and dimities and sprigged Marie Antoinette organdies; they are looped at each side of the back in a manner suggestive of panniers.

For use upon either wash materials or cloth fabrics are more small, soft, convenient boleros than were ever before seen. The cloth boleros are embroidered with silk cords and incrustated with lace motifs. Others are of gauze lace with the design brought out in color by means of tiny mock jewels. A little muslin bolero is made just of alternate rows of shirring and fine lace insertion with ruffles of the muslin as a finish.

The sleeves of all cloth gowns are long and tight-fitting. Many have mousquetaire cuffs that are almost skin-tight from the elbow to the wrist, but expand over the hand. A few thin dresses have sleeves that are tight to the elbow and then open in wide-mouthed bells.

All the new spring millinery is cloud-like and flowery. Fashionable hats for everyday wear are a mass of foliage with one big, full-blown rose in the middle. Buttercups, heart's ease, dandelions, cowslips, marigolds and primroses trim many of the imported models.

The Future of the Business Woman.

Edward Bok writes in the Ladies' Home Journal that women, having proven themselves incapable of meeting the demands of modern business, are rapidly being replaced by men. "Naturally, the question arises in the mind: What will become of these women? The answer is that they will go back whence they came; into the home as domestic helpers. This is a distinct cause for congratulation. It means the withdrawal of a vast number of women from duties for which they were never intended, and from a commercial atmosphere which in reality, is distasteful to the sensitive feminine mind and fine womanly temperament. It can be most definitely stated that the vast majority of women in business to-day have absolutely no taste for it. They are there simply because necessity drove them to it. They have done themselves little good; and let it be said in all possible kindness, and yet perfect frankness, they have done business even less good. With here and there an exception, women have seldom risen above subordinate positions, and argue the question as we will, the standard of wages has unquestionably been perceptibly lowered. This alone has kept numberless young men from marriage. Again, it has certainly done the health of women no good; on the contrary, it has filled our rest-cures, sanitariums and hospitals to the doors. It has been an unnatural condition of affairs. But, like all movements, it has worked its good upon the home. Upon that it has had a most salutary effect, and it is impossible to overestimate its far-reaching and beneficial influence in that respect. As in all things in life, we move in a circle, and we generally return to the point whence we started: back to first principles."

Mrs. Hay as a Society Leader.

Mrs. John Hay, wife of the distinguished and urbane Secretary of State, was a leader of Washington society fifteen years before her husband had accepted a portfolio in this Cabinet. As the first of the Cabinet women, she possesses admirable qualifications for her position.

The wife of the Secretary of State is the arbiter of social life and functions during her reign. As the successor of Mrs. Hobart in this capacity, she has sponsored some radical movements regarding social and official prestige. She desires to break down that cherished belief of Senatorial women that they hold superior rank to the women of the Cabinet. She wishes to establish the manifest dignity of Cabinet women by destroying the custom that they should make the first call upon the contingent of women who represent the upper house of the Legislature.

It is her ambition to impress upon society the status of the Cabinet members and their families, as possible heirs to the Presidency, and thus to end a controversy with those not in the line of that succession.—Success.

Richest Woman in the World.

The richest woman in the world is a Chilean, Senora Cousino, who runs a close race with John D. Rockefeller for the position of the wealthiest of all living millionaires. The senora is said to be worth \$1,200,000,000, so that she might give away or spend her own weight in gold every day for the next fifteen years without exhausting her capital, and find at the end of this period of prodigality her accumulated interest still left her the richest woman the world has ever known.

Every morning the senora awakes to find herself \$10,000 richer than when she retires to rest. Senora Cousino, who is a widow, is as generous as she is rich and spends her money lavishly in hospitality and charity. She is mistress of lands vast enough to form a kingdom, of mines of silver rich enough to support it, and her fleets carry her merchandise into all seas.

For Master Little-Boy.

The Russian blouse model proves to be the top of the vogue for the small boy. These little affairs are recommended at the best shops, and are to be had ready-made. Some choose velvet for the material, but cloth is the most desirable. Though, of course, for a child that has a number one in velvet is usually chosen.

Beautiful broadcloths, however, are every bit as becoming and just as rich; after some wear they will prove much more attractive. Cadet blue is a pretty choice as to color. The belt is of white kid, the collar of white cloth with a blue design in soutache. For extra wear this may be an applique of ecru lace over a velvet collar the shade of the cloth.

There are a couple of plaits both front and back.

Tortoise Shell and Pink Coral.

Hair ornaments of Italian coral in exquisite shades of pale and deep rose color are charming for either dark or fair hair. Sometimes the pale pink stones are set in snowy fligree silver wrought into the form of a fan or a cluster of feathers, with two slender pins to stick into the hair. Again the coral is sunk into the broad shining square of tortoise shell, which forms the top of the comb, and sometimes tiny and very brilliant diamonds are set around each pink gem or placed between the coral settings. Some of these tortoise shell combs are so elaborately pierced and chiselled that they resemble pieces of exquisitely fine old lace and are so beautiful they do not seem to need the added lustre of gems.

Gleanings From the Shops.

A superb array of new fancy silks. Many figured crepe de Chines closely patterned.

Novelty lace zephyrs in a rich assemblage of colors and weaves.

A broad range of midsummer fabrics in tasteful silk and wool mixtures.

Twisted, Alsatian and rosette cuff bows in black, white and light colors.

Flower and fancy mousseline boat in a full complement of evening shades.

Light and medium-weight grenadines with open or closely woven meshes.

Small finger purses of seal, morocco and suede leather, with sterling silver mountings.

Various styles of cloth skirts made with single, double and full French plaited backs.

An abundance of silk and wool crepes, barges and nun's veilings in staple and novelty weaves.

An enormous range of spring fabrics showing lines, dots and stripes in extremely neat arrangements.

White and light-colored French flannel shirt waists, showing tucks, hemstitching or taffeta trimmings.

Taffeta and China silk squares for waists showing Persian designs on white, black or a colored background.

Artistic and exclusive designs in parasols, including stylish effects in lace, net, embroidered and fringed varieties.

A great many Irish crochet laces in widths suitable for lingerie or dress trimmings as well as exquisite patterns of the allover type.

Evening gowns composed of lace inserting connected by open, fancy stitches, through which may be seen the contrasting colored foundation.

Exhibitions of spring toques and other walking hats of straw tastefully trimmed with chiffon or some other transparency in combination with aigrette, ornaments or flowers.—Day Gowns Economy.

## GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Proposed Scenic Highway.

GOVERNOR ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, Naham J. Bachelor, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of that State, and Dr. John D. Quackenbush, emeritus professor of rhetoric in Columbia, are engaged in the planning and construction of a scenic road, 500 miles long, mostly in New Hampshire. A society is being formed, of which Professor Quackenbush will be President, and as soon as a company has been incorporated stock will be issued. Others who are working for the road are Col. John Hay, Federal Secretary of State; Colonel Haskell, of Newton, and General Crafts, of Bethlehem. The Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont have expressed their friendliness toward the project as a benefit to the whole New England mountain country.

"The scenic road," said Professor Quackenbush, "will be an outgrowth of the general movement for good roads in that section. The roads are no worse than those in any other mountainous region in this country, and some of them are away above the average; but it is notorious that few American roads, judged, say, by European standards, compare with our development in other directions. Our road will be a macadamized turnpike with toll-gates at frequent intervals.

"The best macadamized roads cost between \$3500 and \$5000 a mile; we estimate that our 500 mile road will cost \$2,000,000. This figure may be exceeded or reduced, according to the extent to which we deem it expedient and consistent to avail ourselves of roadways already laid. We shall probably avoid existing thoroughfares more often than might be imagined, far oftener than ordinary road-makers would consider necessary. Roads are usually built nearly in a straight line, but our road will be unique in that it will have no reference to commercial convenience or economy of time. It will wind in and out of woods and fields, up and down hills and slopes, skirting lakes and crossing streams, and past historic spots."

"Automobilists using it can carry with them provisions, golf-clubs, fishing-rods, shot-guns, and what not without impairing the mobility which they share in almost equal measure with the wheelmen. To them the long, scenic road will offer attractions not to be found elsewhere. It is intended mainly for automobiles, bicycles and horses. A New Yorker, with his family, could set out in his automobile to spend his vacation along the scenic road. He would proceed to New Rochelle, Stamford and Bridgeport, through the Berkshire Hills and the Hoosac Mountains, to Bennington, Vt., thence through a gap in the Green Mountains, to Brattleboro, and on to Keene, N.H., tapping the scenic road there.

"The road will start from Boston, and proceed diagonally to the Connecticut River, thence up the Connecticut Valley, with a wide curve around the eastern beach of Lake Sunapee, on up almost to the headwaters of the Connecticut, back again past the foot of Mount Washington and Adams, and through the rest of the White Mountains, along the right shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, across to the sea, through Portsmouth and Gloucester, and so on back to Boston. Thus, the tourist will traverse mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, seashore and settlements."

Benefits of State Aid.

Through State aid there have been built in New Jersey about 150 miles of hard roads. Counties, boroughs, townships and other municipalities have constructed as many more. Each year since 1895, when the State began to aid in this matter, the miles of road improved have increased, and the outlook, according to the recent annual report of Henry I. Budd, the Commissioner of Public Roads, is for a steadily widening interest. In 1895 the construction was forty-six miles, in 1896 fifty miles, in 1897 seventy, in 1898 eighty-five, and in 1899 about 116, while the total additional mileage petitioned for is 505. For the year ended in October last the cost per mile was somewhat larger than in the previous year, because of the higher price of labor and stone, and delays in transportation due to the shortage in cars. The increase in the State appropriation from \$100,000 to \$150,000 enabled some of the more enterprising of the counties to build as many miles as the limit of law—one-fourth of one per cent. tax on their estates—would allow; and this in many cases has brought to the point where continuous hard roads over comparatively long distances are available. Thus there is a continuous line from Newark to Lake Hopatcong, several from Morris County to the Oranges, and one between Camden and Trenton; while approved applications provide for continuous lines from New Brunswick and Trenton to Long Branch, and an improved highway all the way from New Brunswick to Trenton, and thence to Jersey City. Among the recommendations made by the Commissioner, an important one is for legislation to regulate the width of tires. It passes his comprehension that the State, after expending at least \$4,000,000 in improved roads, should not guard them against destruction by indifferent owners of freight-vehicles. Assembly bill No. 215 at Trenton proposes a rebate in taxes to users of wide tires.

American vs. European Roads.

In spite of the pride of the American people in the development of our cities, and notwithstanding the fact that their wealth enables them to have only the best, they have been slow to appreciate the value of thorough-

well-paved streets. As stated by Mr. Albert Shaw, European cities have been ahead of us in accepting the doctrine that "smooth and clean highways are a wise investment from every point of view, and that so long as the work is done in a thorough and scientific manner the result is worth having, regardless of cost. No city should think itself rich enough to prosper without them, and no city is so poor that it can not afford them if it has any reason whatever for continued existence.—From Modern City Roadways, by Nelson P. Lewis, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

SHAVES ONLY MILLIONAIRES.

A Barber Who Makes About \$3000 a Year From Four Customers.

Thomas Whalen shaves four millionaires a day. He makes the round of their residences every morning and uses his own fast pacer to save time. They all pay him a liberal salary and in three hours each morning he earns more than the average barber does in four days.

Mr. Whalen's clients are P. D. Armour, S. W. Allerton, Marshall Field and N. K. Fairbank. They employ him by the year, and his salary continues whether they are in Europe, New York, California or Chicago. His contract calls for a daily shave in Chicago, and if the millionaire's clients are not to be found, Whalen is not the sufferer. His "pull" is said to be of the gentlest, but his fellow barbers declare it is very strong, and besides the salary he gets there is always a liberal Christmas present.

The scale of salary paid is as follows: Mr. Armour, \$75 per month; Mr. Field, \$75 per month; Mr. Allerton, \$50, and Mr. Fairbank, \$35. All of these gentlemen have their private barber shops, and Mr. Whalen has the running of them. He keeps each supplied with the finest razors, shears, strops, soaps, mugs and other requisites of a first-class tonsorial parlor. He knows the turn of every whisker of his patrons, and there is never any kick about razors with a "pull."

His labors begin early. Mr. Armour's home is his first stopping place, though recently, during that gentleman's residence in California, he has not been getting up so early. Mr. Armour has always shaved at 6 o'clock and often earlier. From there it is only a block to Mr. Field's Prairie avenue mansion, and just across the street, a little to the south, he finds Mr. Allerton ready for his daily scrape. But to reach Mr. Fairbank he must make a big jump to the North Side, and his fast pacer comes in good use. Cars are too uncertain, and Mr. Fairbank cannot be kept waiting or disappointed, and before 9 o'clock Whalen is at the Lake Shore drive entrance, ready for Mr. Fairbank to come to the private barber shop.

"Tom" Whalen is one of the best known barbers in Chicago. He has made a competency out of his work, and his income now is by no means beggarly, averaging close to \$3000 for the year. His last shop was in the Methodist Church block. This he sold several years ago. He now devotes his attention to his four millionaire customers and several fine horses.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Timidity is a robber.  
Cynicism is sinicism.  
The truth needs no apology.  
Mite sometimes become might.  
Every seat may be a mercy seat.  
Bitter truth is sweeter than flattery.  
Inequalities in refraction make rainbows.

Cowardice is the tap root of all tyranny.  
Dissatisfaction may be the spur to activity.

The front horse always has to pull the hardest.

A double-faced man can see in only one direction.

Lucky stones are only found in plucky paths.

A smooth and shiny course makes slippery travel.

The higher life is found in the valley of humility.

Jealousy is the compliment we pay to our superiors.

There is nothing more eloquent than silent time.

To live the truth we must have the truth abiding in us.

America needs good parents even more than good politics.

Truth may be bruised and laid up but it never gets heart failure.

Lies should make it a point to care fully cultivate their memories.

When the wish is father to the thought the both will look alike.

Great souls are subject to widely unlike passions, just as great pendulums swing between widely opposite poles.—Rosa's Horn.

Think Men Grow on Trees.

The Sioux Indians still share with the old Aryan and Semitic tribes the belief that there are trees that bring forth human beings and other that bear various portions of the human body, and in the fourteenth century an Italian traveler, on arriving at Malabar, was told by the native that the country abounded with a tree that bore men and women. The latter were attached to the limbs by their extremities, and were well formed when the wind blew, but when the wind died out they soon withered. These specimens of humanity reached the length or height of three feet.

If you think of taking a course for the Census or for Civil Service we can be of assistance to you.

We do not pretend to give you the questions you will be asked, but we know the scope of the examinations and we instruct you along the proper lines and no time is wasted on subjects that do not pertain to the examination. Only a small percentage of those who enter the examinations succeed in passing with an average sufficiently high to place them on the eligible list. In the Civil Service it is not sufficient for one to simply pass the examination, but it is necessary for him to pass with an average that will place his name sufficiently high on the list of eligibles for his name to be reached when a clerk is called for from his State. Our charges for preparation are ten dollars, and for this sum we will prepare you until you pass the examination. If for any reason you should fail the first time, it will cost you nothing to take the examination again. Not one of our pupils so far has failed to pass the Census office examination, and by reading the following testimonials you will see that many of them have already been successful. Your attention is called to the strong endorsement of Hon. Herman W. Snow, ex-Congressman from 9th district, Illinois. He sent his son to our school and delivered the annual address at our commencement exercises, and he knew all about our work and our success in securing employment for our pupils. The following is his testimonial: "For thorough course and genial and efficient teachers this school has no equal. In the way of securing positions it is not surpassed by any in Washington." Our school is highly endorsed by Messrs. Weller & Repetti, the largest real estate firm on Capitol Hill; also K. Allan Lovell, Esq., Attorney at Law, Huntington, Pa. He says among other things, "My daughter has made steady progress in her studies and I highly commend the college to others." Our school is highly endorsed by Mr. B. H. Warner, of this city, who delivered our annual address at the commencement exercises of the college some years ago. The school is highly endorsed by Mr. John E. Herrell, president National Capital Bank of this city. We have been a depositor with his bank for at least ten years and he knows our financial standing better than any other person. Should you wish to know our standing in the community and our ability to meet all obligations you can obtain that information by addressing Mr. J. E. Herrell. This school is highly commended by Mr. W. D. Campbell, one of the largest lumber dealers in the city. He has sent three young men, in whom he was interested to our school, paying all their expenses, and afterwards wrote us a very fine letter, commending our methods and the efficiency of our teachers. Mr. Conkling, who holds a very responsible position in the Navy Department, sent two sons to our school and has the following to say: "I have visited Wood's Commercial College a number of times and noted the discipline, methods of instruction and work, and I desire to say that the discipline is excellent, the methods of instruction are superior and the work thorough and practical, and of the greatest importance to the business of the country. Surely this institution well deserves the patronage it is receiving." Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, director of National Capital Bank, and one of the most prominent physicians in this city, has written us a letter highly endorsing our school. The school is also highly endorsed by Hon. T. Stobo Farrow, ex-auditor for the War Department, who sent three children to our school, also by Mr. R. W. Dunn, one of the largest and best known coal merchants in Washington, who patronized our school by sending three of his children to us. The college is also recommended by Hon. J. W. Douglas, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Here are a few endorsements received recently: Gentlemen—I want to thank you for getting me a position in the office of the Supervisor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There are cheaper schools than Wood's Commercial College, but they do not place their graduates in good positions. Your strong point is in looking after your pupils after they become proficient. You do not drop them as soon as they leave the school room. I wish to thank your excellent teachers in the departments of shorthand and typewriting. They are unequalled as instructors.

Yours truly,

WALTER A. ENGLISH.

June 29, 1899.

To whom it may concern:

From experience I wish to say that any person who desires a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping will do well to attend Wood's Commercial College.

The principal is an instructor of many years experience and teaches thoroughly whatever he undertakes.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BARBER, White House.

Prof. C. F. Wood, 311 E. Capitol Street.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I received my appointment and reported for duty this morning.

I passed the examination easily.

Respectfully,

BALLIE V. KENNEDY.

For further information call at 311 East Capitol Street, or address the Principal, Court St., Wood.

## WOOD'S Commercial College

—AND—

CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL,

No. 311 EAST CAPITOL STREET.

Open all the Year.

To Young People:

Your future is before you.

You wish to make the best use of it. In order to do this you must have special training and preparation. The educated have a vast advantage over the ignorant. Without education you must do the hardest work and receive the poorest pay. A generation ago a man could get along with little education, now that is impossible. Under modern systems of business he must be skilled and trained. He must know the laws of business; how to do business, and how to keep systematic records of business transactions.

Business Men

Will Tell You

that they find the greatest difficulty in securing competent help to fill responsible positions which command the best salaries. There are plenty of CHEAP MEN. Plenty of men worth \$1.00 a day, but few can earn \$5.00 a day.

Wood's Commercial College

is conducted for the purpose of preparing young persons for business life. The Principal, Mr. Court F. Wood has been at the head of the school continuously during the past thirteen years.

A Thorough School.

Experienced and skillful teachers are in charge of every department. The discipline is strict. The systems and methods are radically different from other schools.

"If I Were Sure

of a situation, I would take the course." We answer, "To doubt is to fail." You will never succeed without this or some equivalent course of training. GET READY and BE READY when the opportunity offers. Situations and opportunities do not wait.

When the Call Comes

If you are not ready, another takes the place, and you are pushed aside. The world has no sympathy with irresolute, timid doubters. What it wants is MEN OF AMBITION, COURAGE, DETERMINATION; men with educated brains, pure hearts and willing hands, ready to EARN and DESERVE success.

Young Ladies

learn sense and refinement while learn shorthand and typewriting thoroughly, can always turn their services into dollars. The Employment Bureau of this College places many young people in good paying situations every year FREE OF CHARGE.

There are Cheaper Schools

than Wood's Commercial College, that is, cheaper in rates of tuition, but our school is cheaper in the end. The superior advantages here far outweigh the difference of a few dollars in cost, and in matters of education, emphatically, THE BEST is the CHEAPEST.

Students Received

at any time and the term of each dates from the day of enrollment. School is in session throughout the year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Bookkeeping, Business Forms,

Arithmetic, Office Drills, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Practical Grammar, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Rapid Calculations, Business Letter-Writing.

Evening School: Sessions held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 9 o'clock.